WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIO

$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his pap r before the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

All letters on business connected with his office, must be addressed [post paid] to A. L. PRICE.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 23.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 231.

Transient Advertisements.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One square one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. 2 insertions,	75
do. do. 3 do.	1 00
do. do. 3 month without change,	3 00
do. do. 6 do. do. do.	4 50
do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $300

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 3 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 11 a. m.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Clossons is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOE'S Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 5 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL, Via Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns Reed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and leaves every Tuesday night at 10 P. M.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. Disnuow, Esq., New York.
Ron't G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front Street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—74

W. L. SMITH.
(Late of the firm of Sandford & Smith,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[3-tf

E. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
sept 23, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849—19-1y.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

☞Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws* passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.
N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporarily. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
D29] W H LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A small Store 19 by [illegible] just finished off on [illegible] streets; [illegible] church
Jan 1 [illegible]

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New York, April 23, 1847

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, under Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city, have lost the night sweats, and my cough has left me. I would not well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 11, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not get about to walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were dreadfully swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

First! First! First! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN LEVER, jr.

Female Medicine—Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than the invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons suffering weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It raises the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines used for females, but eradicates the disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin suffused by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the in describable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is forced driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and clear blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheek, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Those do who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females* &c. &c., and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottle, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Curphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, No th side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINKHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.
JOHN R HAWES.
Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

15 bags Laguyre Coffee; 10 bags Rio Coffee
10 bbls Sugar, at the old stand of
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers. He has, and will keep, a constant supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gauzey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts;	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric bdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*
Children's do	
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac, do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenite feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit. pure; do do No. 2; oz silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san, and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, amboroisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c. *For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.*

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
o30 Druggist & Chemists.

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

19 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey,
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between PRICE & FULTON, in the publication of the "Wilmington Journal," ceased to exist on the 22d instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. FULTON. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, the surviving partner, who will continue the publication of the "Journal."
Dec 29, 1848] A. L. PRICE.

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everitsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Black-smith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSE SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

DIVISION ORDERS No. 3.

Head Quarters 6th Division No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, 11th Jan'y, 1849.

To the Colonels commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments, composing 3rd Brigade 6th Division of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon the commissioned officers of your respective Regiments, to meet together at your respective Regimental parade grounds (after having given ten days notice thereof, at three or more public places in your county,) on Thursday, the 22nd day of February next, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. L. H Marsteller.

The Officer highest in command, present on the occasion, will superintend the election, and certify the result within ten days thereafter to the Major General. By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Maj Gen.
6th Division N. C. Militia.
G. L. DUDLEY, } Aid-de-Camps.
N. F. NIXON, }

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1848

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON.
January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo

CLOSE UP.

THE subscribers having all their bills made out up to the 1st day of January, 1849, would request all those indebted to them to come and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given, as CASH is required to purchase cheap goods.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
January 19, 1849—[19-tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

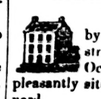
THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.

To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms the entire stock in trade.

From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.

His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. JAMES BUNCH, for immediate collection. J. H. ROTHWELL,
Jan 26, 1849.—[20tf] Crockery Warehouse.

Houses and Lots to Rent and Sell.



THE House at present occupied by Mr. Sibbit. Third street, near Nun street, is offered for sale, or to rent till October. The house is small, but very pleasantly situated, good sized lot and a well in the yard.

One small two story House, with five rooms and convenient lot, a

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 16, 1849.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to the Hon. JAS. J. MCKAY, Representative in Congress from this District, for a neatly bound volume, printed by order of Congress, containing the Report made by Capt. Cook and Lieut.'s Emory and Abert, of a military reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, in California, a distance of 1916 miles.—The work is accompanied with several maps and a large number of plates. It is really an interesting document.

We are also indebted to Gen. McKay for Public Documents, containing the Presidents annual Message, and the reports from the heads of the Departments, for which he will accept our thanks.

☞We have been furnished by Gen. MARSTELLER, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, with copies of two acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which are of interest to our citizens. They will be found in this day's paper.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The schedule for the Mail from Strickland's Depot in Duplin county, to Gravelly Hill, in Bladen county, has been changed so as "to leave Strickland's on Friday after the arrival of the Mail from Wilmington" By this means our subscribers in that section will receive their papers three or four days earlier than heretofore.

"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN LABOR!"

Under this head the Standard of the 14th inst., makes an animated appeal to the people of North Carolina. With indignant eloquence the Editor calls attention to the mortifying fact, that the citizens of this State are indebted to the North for almost everything; the very boots we wear, the potatoes, onions and cabbages we eat! Why, he asks, cannot these things be as well produced and manufactured by ourselves? Nothing, it is argued, is wanting on our part, but the exercise of some energy in the developement of our own resources, and in the encouragement of our own labor, to make the good old North State assume, in due time, the highest rank in this proud confederacy.

The truth of these remarks is most sensibly developed to our own minds, in the fact that while we have been all along sending to Baltimore and the North, for vessels to carry our turpentine and lumber exports from this place, the fact seems to have escaped notice, that we have, in our very neighborhood, and at our own doors, materials and mechanics fully sufficient and competent to do the same work *at home*.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a new Barque, the *John A. Taylor*, is up for San Francisco, to sail sometime early in April next. This Barque was built at Little River, by our worthy townsman, G. W. DAVIS, Esq., and will be launched in a few days. She is 110 feet on deck, and measures 300 tons. She is a beautiful model, well put together, of Live Oak and Cedar, and Copper fastened throughout. Her poop cabin is 55 feet long, and is well calculated for the accommodation of passengers.

We understand the Raleigh California Company is nearly full. We would suggest to the Directors the propriety of engaging the *J. A. Taylor* for their voyage. Success must certainly attend their enterprise, if they start upon such a good bottom.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, for copies of *Blackwood* and the *London, Edinburgh, British*, and *Westminster Reviews*. These periodicals are too well known to require our praise.—They contain contributions from some of the most gifted men in England. Their appearance and mechanical execution is highly creditable to the American publishers. Subscribers should begin with the January number. See advertisement.

APPOINTMENTS.—Among the recent appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, we hail with pleasure that of our worthy friend, PHILO WHITE, a native of North Carolina, but now a resident of Wisconsin, (who, we believe, was the founder of the North Carolina Standard,) as Consul to Hamburg.

THE CENTRAL ROAD—FIRST MOVE.

We are gratified to learn from the *Salisbury Watchman*, that a spirited meeting was held in Salisbury, Rowan county, on the 8th instant, "for the purpose of deliberating about the Road, and adopting such preliminary measures as will tend to awaken a proper public feeling on the subject." In a postscript, the *Watchman* says:—

"We stop the press a moment to say that one of the most interesting Rail Road meetings imaginable has just closed. Such unanimity of sentiment, cordiality of feeling, and all tending to the glorious achievement of the Central Rail Road project, and the other schemes of improvement, we have never witnessed. We have only room to say that the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, was President, A. Henderson, and others, Vice Presidents; and that we had a speech from J. A. Lillington, one from Jas. W. Osborne, Rufus Barringer, His Hon Judge Ellis, J. L. Clemmons, B. Craige, H. C Jones, and J. Clarke, all of which were truly happy."

So we see that the people of Western Carolina are determined to do their duty—their whole duty—as regards the consummation of this great, this glorious, State work. What do the people of the East say? What do the people of Newbern say? What do the people of our own Wilmington say? Are they willing to rest quietly on their oars, and leave the whole, the undivided, glory of this undertaking in the hands of our Western friends? Such a supposition would be a gross slander upon their energy and patriotism. As Mr. Speaker Graves has been reputed to say, this is "truly a great State work," and any true-hearted son of Carolina must blush to see it fail. We would most urgently call upon the citizens of Wilmington to take this subject into deep and serious consideration. Assemble together in council, and adopt the readiest and the most practicable method of having the route surveyed, and the necessary proportion of subscription taken to ensure its completion. Wilmington is, and must be, the great outlet of these great State arteries, and her citizens must indeed be blind not to be alive to the importance of the completion of this work.

☞The Portsmouth Chronicle says that the schooner Thompson arrived at that port from Boston a few days since, loaded with T iron for the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road.

DISCOVERY OF A "MARE'S NEST!"

The Congressional proceedings of the 3d instant, brings us the account of a most remarkable and extraordinary discovery, which, on that day, the Hon. A. H. Stephens succeeded in making, and which, it is said, produced for some time a wonderful sensation. The excitement which pervaded the city, after Mr. S.'s speech on that occasion, was intense.—The discovery of a gold mine upon the premises of "The Journal" office, could not have been more unexpected, and, to some, more grateful. Democratic members were to be seen immediately after, in all directions, making tracks for the White House. There could not have been a greater rush if it was already the 4th of March, and "Old Zack" "*had come*," and was officially exercising his bumps of penetration in detecting honesty and capacity, in his numerous and aspiring friends. The California fever was at an ebb. The letter-writers seized their pens in an ecstacy of delirium. Mr. Polk's hair stood on end—the awful night-mare of impeachment was staring him in the face!—Even Old Father Ritchie stopped in amazement the tune of "Oh, carry me back."—The office of the National Intelligencer became suddenly illuminated, and all men were looking for something very wonderful and extraordinary, when all at once, Mashallah! the excitement subsided: the crowd retired; Mr Stephens became composed, and, it is hoped, ashamed of himself; every body was satisfied, and no lives were lost.

The particulars of this remarkable affair are thus detailed. On the 3d of February inst., Mr. Stephens reported certain resolutions of enquiry concerning the late Treaty with Mexico, which it was anticipated would succeed in entrapping the present administration in a most beautiful manner. The questions raised concerning the military contributions had failed in exposing any unconstitutional or unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the Executive. Others introduced for the same purpose were equally unsuccessful. Mr. Polk had succeeded in vindicating, in a triumphant manner, the propriety and necessity of all the measures of his administration during the war. The Federalists were completely at a stand. A premium for some new charge might have been offered in vain, when all at once this modern Sertorius, inspired, doubtless, by some supernatural revelation, discovers the startling fact that Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, the American Commissioners to Mexico, in presenting the Treaty of Guadalupe for the ratification of the Mexican government, had, under the authority of Mr. Polk, explained away and made utterly void and nugatory, certain amendments proposed thereto and ratified in the American Senate!

Here was a discovery truly! The President had not only authorized, according to Mr. Stephens, the Senate amendments to be set aside by a "Protocol," but he had kept the country misinformed and ignorant upon it! It may do very well for Mr. Stephens, and his friends and abettors, the virulent Abolitionists of the North, with Messrs. Hale and Giddings at their lead, to attempt to spring a *saw dust* mine upon the country, on the eve of legislation in Congress for the new territories acquired by the treaty, so as to deprive the present administration of the credit of such legislation; but the people who have witnessed the course of the Honorable member from Georgia, are prepared for any exhibition of extravagance or folly which might possibly have that tendency. Mr Stephens, they knew too, opposed the acquisition of this territory, and on the 23d January, in the debate upon the bill to extend the revenue laws over California, hinted very significantly an indisposition to vote for any bill which would include appropriations for payment of the purchase money; but surely it could not have been anticipated, that he would stoop to such a transparent exhibition of impotent and unmeaning hostility.

The truth of this whole matter we learn from the President's message, which will be found on our fourth page, is simply as follows:—When the Treaty negotiated by Trist arrived in Washington, and waiving all exceptions, on the ground of informality, Mr. Polk, in the exercise of his constitutional discretion, and in pursuance of an anxious desire for peace—evinced with perhaps rather too much eagerness during the war—had presented the same for the advice of the Senate, that body thought proper to introduce therein certain amendments, which, in the opinion of Mr. Buchanan, "in no manner changed the *leading* features of the treaty." The treaty, with these amendments, having passed the Senate by a constitutional majority, was sent by the hands of Messrs. Clifford and Sevier to the Mexican government for their sanction and approval. These commissioners were authorized to explain the nature and effect of these amendments of the Senate, but they were expressly charged, as will be seen by the letter of Mr. Buchanan, to make no statement inconsistent with its provisions. "You are not sent to Mexico for the purpose of negotiating any new treaty, or *of changing in any particular* the ratified treaty which you will have with you," is the language of the instructions contained in that document. But on the contrary, they were directed, in the event of the Mexican government refusing to concur in one of them, (that which refused the sanction of our government to any stipulation guaranteeing the titles of Mexican grantees of land in Texas and elsewhere,) they were to consider their mission as at an end. "Should the Mexican government persist in retaining this article, then all prospect of immediate peace is ended; and of this, you may give them an absolute assurance."

The Commissioners arrived in Mexico, and about the very hour of their arrival, before any conference had been had between them and the Mexican authorities, the treaty *had passed* both houses of the Mexican Congress, and nothing remained to be done but to exchange the ratifications. Before this was done, the Commissioners had been presented to the President of the Republic, and in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of their instructions, and in perfect conformity with a previous explanation which had been made by Mr. Buchanan to the Mexican government, they thought proper to repeat the *same* explanations, without any variance of language or purport, which explanations were reduced to writing, in the form of a Protocol, and signed by the parties.

There can be no doubt that, had this Protocol differed in any manner from the previous understanding between the two governments; the Commissioners would have departed from their authority, and the Treaty would have again to be submitted to the ratification of our Senate.

But such has not been the case. Let any one compare the Protocol with the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, *which has been in the possession of the public since the 6th of July*, 1848, and it will be seen that the effect of the two instruments differ in no particular whatever.

When the ratified treaty returned to Washington, it was again, on that day, submitted to Congress, with this identical explanation of the amendments, to the end that Congress might adopt the legislation necessary and proper in the premises. If any artifice had been employed to mislead the Mexican authorities; if any change had been suffered or directed by the President, in the amendments made by the Senate, why was not the fact promulgated and commented upon by Messrs. Stephens, Hale, or Giddings? No! It did not then subserve their purpose of throwing embarrassment in the way of the present administration A government is about to be organized for the protection of our citizens in California. Mr. Polk will have all the credit of performing towards them this act of justice, and something must be done, no matter how silly and ridiculous, to prevent it. This will be seen to have been the design of the Federalists, from the following extract from the National Intelligencer:—

As at present advised, we do not see how this proceeding of the President, in the teeth of the constitution, is to be legalized, but by the treaty being again laid before the Senate, and that body agreeing, from the necessity of the case, to ratify the treaty over again, with the "Protocol" incorporated or annexed.

Without some such procerding, as the reader will at once perceive, neither California nor New Mexico, nor the boundary to the Rio Grande, belong to the United States, the cession of those territories having been accepted by the treaty-making power of the United States upon conditions which Mexico has not agreed to yield. Until this difficulty concerning the treaty with Mexico be adjusted, all effective legislation concerning those Territories would seem to be out of the question.

We rejoice, however, that it has, instead, given Mr. Polk a new occasion for refuting their slanders and defeating their captious opposition. Such attacks will be to this administration like the opposing breeze to the breast of the eagle, which will only make it soar the higher in public esteem and admiration, when Mr. Stephens and his revelations are buried in oblivion.

☞The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Carolina, have published their annual report, exhibiting the condition of the institution. It appears that the Company is liable for 1900 risks, and that an insurance of upwards of three millions of dollars worth of property has been effected, for which amount, as a matter of course, the Company is liable. The business of the Company is continually increasing, which shews the faith the public have in the institution. We are clearly of the opinion that the institution will be a great saving to our own citizens, in the way of insurance. This must be the case, so long as it is managed correctly. We believe the act incorporating the Company was amendeed by the recent Legislature. We have not seen the amendment, and would be pleased if some gentleman would furnish us with a copy.

MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—From the last number of the Marion (S. C.) Star, received at this office, we learn "that at the giving out of contracts at Gregg's Store, on the 1st instant, the entire distance from Lynch's Creek to the Pee Dee River was taken up at the estimates of the Engineers. We are also informed (says the Star) that a good feeling was manifest, and quite a number of persons came forward to subscribe who had not done so previously, and several who had been subscribers increased the number of shares The prospects of the Company seem brighter now than at any previous period, and if the balance of the contracts are given out to the same energy and character, we have not the slightest doubt of its speedy completion. All the contractors will be at work by the 1st of March. The surveying party of Engineers reached the village from the river some days ago, having located the road to this place.—They proceeded to the Little Pee Dee to select a proper location for crossing that river From thence they will survey the line to this place, and put the remainder of the road under contract at as early a date as the estimates can be made up."

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF THE U. S. TREASURY.—A notice from the Treasury Department, dated the 7th inst., announces that "the means of the government are competent to liquidate all claims against the Treasury up to the 1st of April next, without calling in before that date any further payments on account of the loan of 1848," and "desiring to save all unnecessary interest," the "successful bidders for that loan, by whom any balance is still due," are informed "that they are permitted to postpone any further payment until the first of April next."

[For the Journal.]

P. OFFICE, STRICKLAND'S, Feb. 15, '49.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIR:—Please insert the following notice from the Post Office Department in your paper, which I am certain will be acceptable to the Public:

Sir:—The following is the Schedule for Route No. 2831:—"Leave Strickland's every *Friday*, on the arrival of the cars from Wilmington, say 2 P. M.: arrive at Gravelly Hill every Saturday at 2 P. M.; leave Gravelly Hill same day at ½ past 2 P. M.: arrive at Strickland's on *Monday* at 2 P. M."

N. B. On this route, the day has been changed from Monday to Friday; and the time of arrival here, from Wednesday to Monday. This route includes the Offices of Six Runs, Taylor's Bridge, Lisbon, and Gravelly Hill. This change will meet the wants of the community, with the exception of those who may take Fayetteville papers, and that will be remedied when that route is established from Gravelly Hill to Fayetteville.

Yours, respectfully,
W. M. SHERWOOD, P. M.,
Strickland's.

Ex-Governor Wm. H. Seward, Free Soil Abolition Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress from New York, in place of Mr. Dix, Democrat, for 6 years from the 4th of March next, by a majority of 91.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We find the following correspondence in the *Raleigh Register* of the 10th inst. The Register says:

We are indebted to His Excellency, Governor Manly, for permission to publish the following highly interesting Correspondence:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 2d, 1849.

To His Excellency, CHARLES MANLY,
Governor of North Carolina:

Mr. Bancroft, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, has recently procured, and transmitted to me, copies of several Documents found in the British Archives, illustrative of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. Shortly after receiving them, I submitted them to the perusal of the Hon. J. R. J Daniel, of the House of Representatives.—Mr. Daniel informs me that he addressed your Excellency on the subject, and learned from your answer, that the Documents referred to, are not among your Public Archives, and that the possession of them would be interesting to the people of the State.

As a native of North Carolina, I take a very natural interest in whatever may add to the just renown of that honored Commonwealth; and it affords me pleasure to present to your Excellency, the accompanying bound Volume, containing the Manuscript copies received from Mr. Bancroft These official papers, as your Excellency will perceive, were transmitted to the British Government in June, 1775, by the Colonial Governors of Georgia and N. Carolina, (Wright and Martin,) and confirm and establish beyond all question, (if indeed there could before have been any doubt,) the fact, that the people of the County of Mecklenburg, formally and solemnly renounced all allegiance to the British Crown, and established a Provisional Government for themselves in the month of May, 1775

These papers establish the further fact, that the same patriotic spirit and love of liberty which prompted the proceedings in Mecklenburg, shortly afterwards animated the people of New Hanover, Bladen and other parts of the Colony.

I am with high respect,
Your Excellency's ob't servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMET, N. C.,
Raleigh, February 5, 1849.

To His Excellency, JAMES K. POLK,
President of the United States:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst., transmitting a Volume of Manuscripts, copied from the British Colonial Documents, procured and sent to you by Mr. G. Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Great Britain.

This Book I have deposited in our Public Archives; and on behalf of the People of the State, I take the liberty of presenting their thanks to yourself and Mr Bancroft, for these interesting Records, establishing beyond all cavil or doubt, the historical fact, that the People of the County of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, were the first in the United States to declare their Independence of the Crown and Government of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
CHAS. MANLY.

AN ACT TO FURTHER JUSTICE IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NEW HANOVER.

SEC. 1st. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if the Justices whose duty it may be to hold the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, find that it is impossible to determine the business before them during the six days of the week in which the said Court is regularly held, then they may adjourn over to the following Monday of the ensuing week, and adjourn from day to day during that week, until the business of the Court may be determined. And if, at the expiration of the second week, the cases and matters depending before the Court are not finally determined, all such causes and matters shall be continued over until the next succeeding Term.

SEC. 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That the sitting Court may, in their discretion, after the expiration of the first week, dismiss the regular Jury and have Talismen summoned for the transaction of business during the second week of the Term: *Provided*, that the Talismen so summoned, shall be entitled to the same pay and emolument that the regular Jury are by law now entitled to.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly on the 29th day of January, 1849.

ROB. B. GILLIAM, S. H. C.
C. GRAVES, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of February, 1849. W. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the different Counties of this State, may at such Term of the said Court, when a majority of the Justices are required to be present, (if the majority of the Justices holding such Court deem it necessary and expedient,) proceed to appoint an Inspector of Provisions and Forage, who shall hold his office for the term of five years after his appointment.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Inspector hereby authorized to be appointed, shall be compelled, when any article of Provision or Forage imported from any other State, or Territory, or Foreign Country, such as Beef by the barrel, half barrel, or keg; Pork by the barrel, half barrel, or Keg; Flour, whether made of wheat, buck wheat, or rye, by the barrel, half barrel or keg; Fish by the barrel, half barrel, or keg; Butter by the firkin; Cheese by the box; Hay or Fodder, pressed in bales or bundles, be offered for sale;—to proceed to inspect and examine the same according to such rules and regulations as may be established by said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: *Provided, however*, any article of provision which shall have been previously inspected by any Lawful Inspector of this State shall not be subject to re-inspection.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Inspector hereby authorized to be appointed, shall enter into bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond, the Courts aforesaid are hereby authorized and required to take; and the Inspector hereby authorized and required to be appointed shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed on by the said Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners of any incorporated Town and City in this State, shall have full power and authority to make all such laws and regulations in their respective Towns and Cities as they may deem necessary to protect the citizens thereof from imposition and fraud in the manufacture and sale of Baker's Bread therein, so as to ensure that the bread so manufactured and sold shall be good and wholesome; and also prevent fraudulent mixtures of other substances with the flour of which said bread is made.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 27th day of January, 1849.

ROB. B. GILLIAM, S. H. C.
CALVIN GRAVES, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State.

Given under my hand, this 8th Feb., 1849.
WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

30TH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th.—*Senate.*—Several petitions were presented and referred, and various reports were made, principally of a private nature.

Mr Dix from the committee on Commerce, made a report, accompanied by a bill, recommending appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. The report recommends a "prudential" rule, which, in the opinion of the committee, without discussing the constitutional grounds, should hereafter govern all appropriations made for similar objects. The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

The committee on Mileage asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. They were accordingly discharged.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr Atherton, Chairman of the committee on Finance, said he should consent to no further delay than that time.

Mr Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a "great national Highway" from St Louis to the Pacific ocean, and occupied some two hours in detailing the advantages which will accrue to posterity from the construction of this "great national work." It is to be a mile wide.

Mr Berrien gave notice that he should tomorrow introduce a bill to grant pensions to the widows of non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians engaged in the late war

The bills making appropriations for Revolutionary and other pensions, and for the support of the military academy were taken up, and no amendments being proposed they were reported to the Senate, and then read the third time and passed.

House of Representatives—The House adopted the joint resolutions of the Senate, appointing a committee of three, (one from the Senate, and two from the House,) to count the Electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 14th instant, in the Hall of the House.

A report was made from the committee on the Judiciary in relation to the appointment of an additional United States Judge in the State of Louisiana. A debate took place, and without disposing of the question, the House went into a committee of the whole on the fortification bill.

Mr Preston, of Va., availing himself of the latitude in committee, caused a bill to be read, which he intended to offer as a substitute for the territorial bills, in substance: providing that the people may form a Constitution and State Government and be admitted into the Union as the State of California. He made an eloquent speech, supporting chiefly the proposition that, as the people would soon number two hundred thousand souls, they should not be kept in territorial bondage; that the constitution did not permit Congress to infer, in advance, as to what peculiar institutions they should have. Congress was bound to guarantee to them a republican form of government, and admit them on an equal footing with the original States. He contended that this measure would settle the agitating question of slavery by leaving it with the source of all political power—the people.

Mr Brown, of Pennsylvania, made a speech in support of the compromises of the constitution, and was for leaving slavery alone, as a thing which would ultimately work out its own remedy.

The committee then arose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8th.—*Senate.*—Mr Jefferson Davis, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in accordance with the suggestion made by the President in his last annual message, concerning the transfer of vessels which are used in the transportation of stores, &c., for the army, from the Navy to the War Department.

Mr Westcott offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate certain despatches from Com. Stockton while in command of the Pacific squadron.

Mr Berrien, according to previous notice, introduced a bill granting pensions to the widows of officers, soldiers and musicians engaged in the war with Mexico. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs

A bill establishing a port of entry at Brazos Santiago, was considered and passed.

Mr Atherton reported back the House bills making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions, and for the support of the army.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr Botts, the House took up the bill from the Senate, to pay the Caddo Indians $500, as compensation for a boy killed by the Texans in 1848, and it was passed.

Mr. C. B. Smith, from the committee on the territories, reported back the Senate bill to establish a territorial government for Minesota, with amendments; one of them, that the act shall take effect on the 10th March, 1849.

Before the bill was disposed of, the House, in accordance with a previous order, took up the calendar of bills. Subsequently one of them, for the payment of the claims of New Hampshire against the United States, was passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution of the 5th instant, calling for information with regard to the treaty with Mexico.

[The Message will be found on our 4th page.]

On motion of Mr Johnson, of Ark., the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. At a future stage of the proceedings, Mr. Stanton moved to reconsider this vote, and his motion lies over.

The joint resolution of the Senate to extend the time for receiving bids for the Congressional printing until the 14th of February, was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table—yeas 90, nays 86.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—*Senate*—The clerk of the House delivered various bills and resolutions that had passed that body; among them a resolution concurring in the Senate's plan, for counting the Presidential vote.

Petitions were presented.

Reports were received from the standing committees.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the military committee, reported a bill providing for the payment of claims for horses and the property lost in the military service.

Also a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who may have died since their return from Mexico from diseases contracted during the war.

Mr Atherton gave notice of his intention to call up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill on Monday next.

House of Representatives.—The House went into committee, (Mr Burt in the chair.)

Mr Cobb moved that the fortification bill be taken up. Lost by the casting vote of the chair.

Mr Rockwell's bill, establishing a board of commissioners to adjudicate private claims, was taken up for consideration.

Sundry amendments were proposed, after disposing of which the committee rose.

Mr Kaufman moved that the bill be laid on the table. Negatived by 108 nays to 64 yeas.

The bill was then ordered to an engrossment.

The Speaker signed several enrolled bills; and, on motion, the House adjourned

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—*Senate*:—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating the information called for relative to the protocal of the Mexican treaty.

Mr Mangum moved a reference to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Foote moved that twenty thousand copies be printed, and addressed the Senate in support of his motion.

He was followed by Mr. Rusk, on the nature of the Protocol, and the debate was continued up to the hour of adjournment, without coming to a vote.

House of Representatives—The House took up the bill for the relief of David Myerlee—laid on the table, yeas 95, nays 71.

Sundry bills from the Senate were then read and referred.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union; Mr. Morehead in the chair, and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1850, upon which Mr. Hilliard spoke an hour, advocating his project for a government for the territory acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr Vinton, the committee then rose; and the chairman having reported,

Mr V. moved the usual resolution to stop the debate on the fortification bill in one hour after it should again be taken up in committee; agreed to.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the said bill, when the debate was continued by Messrs Brown, of Mississippi, and Hunt, of New York, with interruptions on the part of Messrs Boyden and McClernand; after which, no amendment having been offered,

On motion of Mr Stanton, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill, with the recommendation that it be passed.

Mr Vinton moved the previous question on the engrossment of the bill; which motion was sustained, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—On motion of Mr Atherton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill—[Mr Butler giving notice that when it should have been disposed of, he would press the passage of the bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, relating to the surrender of fugitive slaves]

Mr Atherton proposed a number of amendments from the finance committee, all of which were agreed to, including one striking out the proviso in the bill, as it came from the House, abolishing the punishment of flogging in the navy, which the committee did not consider as properly belonging to this bill.

A debate took place on this proviso, in which Messrs. Hale, Badger, Butler, Yulee, Niles, Benton, Breese, Clayton, Phelps, Calhoun, Dickinson, and others participated, and which occupied nearly the entire session.

The proviso having been stricken out, Mr Hale moved to amend by inserting a clause repealing all laws and parts of laws permitting whipping punishment in the navy, and upon this the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was decided in the negative, 17 to 32.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, in reply to a resolution, with a statement of the number of vessels employed in the coast survey. Also, two other executive documents, from auditors, required annually by law. Adjourned.

House of Representatives—Mr McQueen, of South Carolina, elected to the present Congress, in place of Mr. Sims, deceased, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr Sibley, of Wisconsin Territory, moved that the committee of the whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to establish the territorial government of Minesota, and that the bill be now put upon its passage, but the motion was not agreed to.

Mr Vinton, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to establish "a department of the interior, and for other purposes." It proposes to create a new executive department, with a secretary of the interior, and the necessary other officers, to which shall be entrusted portions of the duties now belonging to the several existing departments.

Mr Vinton moved—as the bill proposed no appropriation and it was not therefore necessary to refer it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union—that it should be made the special order for Friday next.

Mr Vinton's motion was decided in the negative, and the bill was subsequently, after debate, read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Harralson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution defining the character of the evidence necessary before the Commissioners of Pensions, to the obtainment of pensions by the widows of deceased soldiers, under the act of July 21, 1848, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr Thompson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a preamble and resolution to expunge the words from the joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor, passed at last session, declaring that the war with Mexico "was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally began by the President of the Untied States." Lies over.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to establish a commission to settle the claims provided for under the treaty of peace with Mexico. Read twice.

Bill making provision for the widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who may die of diseases contracted during the war with Mexico, passed.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—*Senate.*—The amended fortification bill from the House was read twice and referred to the committee on finance.

A few unimportant resolutions and memorials were presented, and several private bills reported from committees.

On motion of Mr Breese, the bill "to grant the right of way across the public lands, and to dispose of said land in aid of the several States, in the construction of railroads and canals," was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr Jefferson Davis, House bill explanatory of the act and extending the provisions of the same, granting five years' half pay to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, regulars and volunteers, was taken up, amended, and passed.

On motion of Mr Atherton, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Several further amendments were proposed and adopted. Without final action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Several of the standing committees were called for reports, and a number of private bills were reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

Bill from the Senate, to grant the right of way across the public lands, and to dispose of the same in aid of the several States in the construction of Railroads and Canals, was read twice, and a debate arose on the question of ordering it now to a third reading, in which Messrs Collamer, Vinton, Tompkins, and Lincoln, participated. When the latter gentleman had concluded, the House, without further action on the bill, adjourned.

CONVENTION OF M. D.'s.—We have neglected to notice the fact, that a Convention was held in Raleigh, on the 27th ult., composed of the gentlemen of Raleigh, and of the Legislature, belonging to the Medical Profession. A resolution was adopted, earnestly calling for a general Convention of the Medical gentlemen of the State, to be held at Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in April next.

PRIZE FIGHTING.—Two celebrated pugilists, Hayer and Sullivan, who had been for some weeks previously preparing for a grand exhibition of their skill, had a meeting on Friday last, at a place called Roach's *Point, near Baltimore*, when Sullivan was badly beat. Hayer has been arrested. We mention the facts, as they have been much commented upon, but we dislike to make our paper the means of adding notoriety to such loathsome exhibitions.

For the Journal.

A VALENTINE.

Fear not sweet C——— that another
My heart from thee can estrange!
No! while lives sainted hope—never—
Shall its throbs know a change.

Feb 14th, 1849.

☞It is reported that the Cholera is still at Nashville, Tenn. The disease is also said to still exist, in a slight degree, at New Orleans

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

We publish to-day a number of extracts from our brethren of the Press, warmly approving the action of the Legislature in relation to Internal Improvements; and we might insert others which we have on hand, if we had the necessary space.

The voice of the Press is almost unanimous on this subject. The following papers may be regarded as decidedly in favor of the system just adopted: The Raleigh Register, Star, Times, and Standard; the Wilmington Journal, Commercial, Chronicle, and Gazette, the Fayetteville Carolinian, and the Observer, the Hillsborough Democrat, and the Recorder, the Newbern Republican, Wadesborough Argus, Old North State, North State Whig, Warrenton Reporter, Weldon Herald, Halifax Republican, Smithfield Telegraph, Greensborough Patriot, Randolph Herald, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Charlotte Journal, Asheville Messenger, and Salisbury Watchman; while the Tarborough Press, the Newbernian, the Edenton Sentinel, the Milton Chronicle, the Rutherfordton Banner, the Lincoln Courier, and the Lincoln Republican are either neutral on the subject, or opposed to it Of the seventeen Democratic papers in the State, eight are decidedly in favor of the system—*Standard.*

☞Since the above was in type, we have received the *Newbernian* of the 13th inst. which comes out in favor of the measure.

Robbery and Arson.—On Wednesday morning last, the dwelling house of the widow of the late Doyle O'Hanlon, in the vicinity of this town, was robbed and then fired. Mrs. O'Hanlon is absent, and no one slept in the house. The inside was well consumed before it was discovered, and of course no effort could save it. We learn that the house was insured, but not the furniture.

Some of the articles have been found in the woods near by, but no clue to the perpetrators.

Fayetteville North Carolinian.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*—Samuel H. Hempstead, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Arkansas, re-appointed.

Consuls of the United States—Philo White, of Wisconsin, for Hamburg; Robert P. Dunn, Silver, of Pennsylvania, for Macao; H. S. Paisley, of Alabama, for Genoa; Charles W. Bradley, of Connecticut, for Amoy, in China; Henry Fries, of Ohio, for Fuchow, in China.

The Protocol.—It appears to us, that more importance has been attached to the Protocol signed by the American and Mexican ministers than it deserves. The treaty between this country and the United States, was ratified by the Senate with certain amendments. Our ministers were authorized to explain to the Mexican authorities the reasons of these amendments. This was done first verbally, and then in writing: but this explanation in writing formed no part of the treaty, and was never submitted to either government for ratification. Both nations are bound by the terms of the treaty, and not by anything contained in the Protocol, though that instrument is said to be perfectly consistent with the treaty. Seeing that the Protocol is thus perfectly harmless and inoperative, it seems to us, that it has been made of more importance than its merits.—*Balt. Clipper, neutral.*

Our State has long languished for want of travelling facilities. Our towns have not flourished, nor our farmers prospered, for want of access to markets. Shall these conditions longer remain? Shall the liberal, the generous provisions of our last Legislature be lost for want of concert and public spirit among our citizens? We hope not. Let not the inquiry now be what will this or that scheme pay. But let every citizen determine that the character of the State, the prosperity of the people, imperiously demands action, vigorous energetic action. Let the several plans of Internal Improvement provided for be accomplished, not because they will yield six or ten per cent., but because we see and feel that the State will never occupy the position to which she is entitled without them.

Smithfield N. C. Telegraph.

FOREIGN NEWS.

14 DAYS LATER PROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston on the 11th instant. She brings dates to the 27th from Liverpool, and from London to the 26th ult. We are indebted to the Baltimore *Sun* of the 12th inst., for the following items of intelligence:

Ireland.—The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have overruled the writs of error assigned in the cases of O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners. The Court was unanimous, and nothing is now left but a hopeless appeal to the House of Lords.

It is stated that application has been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the cases of O'Brien and Meagher, but he declines to proceed any further, and is resolved to let them submit to their fate.

France.—France continues quiet, and the government seems to be in a state of transition. Mr Bonlaz de Lameusthe has been elected Vice President.

Extensive naval preparations are progressing on an extensive scale, supposed to be for armed intervention in favor of the Pope.

The latest dates from Paris state that public opinion has undergone great change. The state of the funds opened the eyes of influential men, who are now opposed to France interfering with the affairs of Italy.

The opinion in Paris is that France should abstain from actual intervention for or against the Pope; that it should throw no obstacles in the way of such powers as may offer men and money to the Pope.

The government has put forth a decree denouncing as enemies to their country all persons deterred from voting for Constituent Assembly by Pope's protest.

Continental Affairs.—The Frankfork Assembly has fairly cast the apple of discord among the Princes of Germany; and Austria, whilst recovering her rebellious provinces, has a new field of controversy opened in a threatened rivalry of Prussia and Germany for the throne of Naples.

The Frankfort Assembly, on the 19th ult, agreed that the dignity of the head of the empire be given to one German sovereign. It is believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be hereditary. Austria having virtually withdrawn from the circle of central authority established at Frankfort, it thus remains for the Assembly to take the only alternative *left* to pave the way for a Prince of the House of Hohenheibern.

Prussia remains tranquil.

Denmark has announced her intention to borrow seven millions of dollars, and issue four millions of exchequer bills.

Italy—The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to reseat him in temporal power at Rome. Both Sardinia and France strongly remonstrated against the determination, as the Roman people have lost all reverence for the Pope as an eclesiastic, no le-s than as a prince. The spiritual anathemas which he has hurled against them have been returned with complete contempt.

The Markets.—LIVERPOOL MARKET, Jan. 27.—The Cotton market continues to be freely supplied at the advanced rates noted at the sailing of the last steamer, viz:—Fair Upland 3 8d; Mobile 4 3 8; Orleans 4d. The sales of the week amounted to 15,000 bales, 5,000 of which was on speculation.

Breadstuffs—Corn continues in moderate demand, at 28s 6d a 30s 6d. Inferior white best yellow Indian Meal is selling at 14s a 15s. Wheat, in bond, 6s 3d to 7s 1d.—Flour, in bond, best Western 26s.

Provisions—Beef is steady. The steamer Europa's advices have stiffened prices. Pork and Bacon have declined 1s to 2s per cwt.—Lard is quoted at 30s to 36s. Cheese brings full prices, but the stock is greatly reduced.

Turpentine—1400 brls rough have been sold at 6s 9d to 7s. Spirits 31s. English sold.

Iron—The iron trade continues active, at raised rates.

Manufactures.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory. At Manchester and the surrounding cotton districts great activity prevails, and an improved tone is apparent in commercial affairs

Money Market—There is also an improvement observable in the state of the public securities. Consols for money and account, 91¾ a 91¾, showing an advance of two per cent.

American Stock Market.—At London, on the 26th, U. S. 6 per cents, 1868, 104 a 105; New York 5 per cents, 1855, 58 a 60; do., 1892, 6 and 5 per cents, 91¼ a 92½, ex. div; Ohio 6 per cents, 1856 and 1860, 93; Louisiana 5's, Baring & Co's, of 1850, 87; Maryland 5's, sterling bonds, 94 a 95; Alabama 5s, 85; Missouri sterling bonds, 60.

SINGULAR DIPLOMATIC AFFAIR.—*The American Charge d'Affaires and the Austrian General, Windischgratz*—A letter from Berlin, dated Jan. 7, to the New York Herald, says:

"One day last month, Kossuth, the Hungarian general commanding the insurgent troops, employed a naturalised American citizen of Hungary to proceed to the American charge affaires at Vienna, Mr. Stiles, with a letter to that gentleman, requesting him to address a letter to the general commanding the Austrian army in Hungary, and solicit, in the name of humanity, a suspension of hostilities, that an arrangement might be made for settling the unfortunate war.

Mr. Stiles accordingly wrote the Austrian general, and offered his intervention to aid in accomplishing this desirable end, and sent his despatches to the Austrian general by this naturalised Hungarian American, giving him a courier passport.

This bearer of despatches proceeded to the Austrian army, and delivered his despatches to the commanding general.

The general asked him who he was, when he replied, that he was a Hungarian by birth, but now a naturalized citizen of the United States. The Austrian General then said to him:

"I give you ten days to leave the Austrian territories, at the expiration of which time, if you are to be found within my reach, you shall have a snug home for your future residence."

This naturalized American immediately left Austria, and came to Berlin.

Some time after this the Austrian general addressed a communication to our charge at Vienna, Mr Stiles, with this laconic reply:

"Austria, sir, never treats, by negotiation, with rebels."

The Coolest Man Extant.—We heard of a man on the other day, who, while the California fever was at its height, very gravely and deliberately promulgated his sentiments somewhat in this wise:—"If I was a poor man, without a family, and didn't own any house, not a spot of land, and had no business, and was without a cent in the world, and never expected to have any, and no father, nor mother, nor sister, nor brother—I *wouldn't* go to California." He may safely be considered as in no danger of catching the infection.

Salem Register.

Can one Negro Steal another Negro?—A Western paper gives an amusing account of a trial before a Cherokee judge of a negro for stealing a slave. The counsel for the slave made a very long and irresistible speech, of which we give that portion which probably was the business for the accused:

"It is impossible—said he—for one slave to steal another: yes, gentlemen of the jury, I say it is impossible for one negro to steal another negro. Suppose, gentlemen of the jury, my horse should get out of the lot and run away, and go by the house of John A. Bell, and his horse should follow mine off, would you hang my horse for stealing John A. Bell's horse? N-o, gentlemen of the jury, I wouldn't do no such thing."

The jury cleared the negro, of course.

From California.—We are indebted to Lieutenant Lanman, Bearer of Despatches from California to the U. S. Government, for the following information: He left Monterey on the 26th October, and arrived at Perota on the 10th January. From Perota he proceeded to Panama, and thence to Chagres, where he arrived on the 21st January. At Chagres he found from five to six hundred emigrants on their way to California. There was some sickness prevailing, but it was chiefly among the inhabitants, who generally over-worked themselves in transporting the baggage and other effects of the emigrants. Lieut. Lanman represents California as abounding in Gold.

Charleston Mercury.

Death of Col. W. R. Johnson—A telegraph dispatch from Mobile, dated 10th inst., announces the melancholy intelligence of the death of Col. Wm R. Johnson, in that place on Wednesday last. It is stated that Col. J. was walking about on the day of his death, suffering from influenza, but not considered by any means dangerous.

Col. Johnson has, for many years, bore the name of the "Napoleon of the Turf," a cognomen applied not so much for the reason that he possessed great knowledge of blooded horses, and was eminently successful in his contests for the numerous purses offered in various part of the Union, but for his prompt action, and ready and decisive character in general matters. He was mild and unassuming in manners, and the conteous gentleman. His loss will be severely felt.

Charleston Courier.

Encouragement to Gold Hunters.—There is, or was a few days ago, in this city, says the New York Day Book, a man who has lately returned from the gold diggings in California, where he spent some time in trying to get hold of enough to pay his expenses home. He says that with the "best luck," and hard work in water and dirt, he could only clear but two dollars a day over his expenses. He came home to work at his trade, and says that he can do better in New York, working for a dollar and fifty cents a day, than he can in the gold mines of California. He is perfectly bewildered with the excitement and madness, as he thinks, of the people who are rushing to the place he has abandoned.

Wiring the Globe—Mr. Jones, telegraph reporter, has suggested in the Journal of Commerce that a line of wires should be established from St. Louis to the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, there branching North and South to Oregon and California. The Oregon branch he would have continued to Behring's Straits, where the wires should cross to the Asiatic side, and so proceed through Siberia to St. Petersburgh, whence lines might be constructed to all the principal cities of Europe. He considers the project before the Senate, for a submerged line across the Atlantic, visionary; but Behring's Straits being only 30 miles wide and 30 fathoms deep, the wires may be sunk with anchors—the governments of Europe and America to unite in the project.

Progress of the Sex in France.—A curious democratic demonstration took place on Sunday evening, at the Barriere du Maine, under the denomination of a banquet of female socialists. The subscription was 25 sous, or a shilling a head, without distinction of sex, children under ten being admitted gratuitously.—The number of guests was about twelve hundred, including about two hundred children. The president, secretaries, and stewards, were ladies. The bureau consisted of three ladies and three gentlemen. The report says that most of the guests appeared in toilettes of much elegance; and dresses were generally of rich silks or satin, and most of the ladies wore in their hair, as at evening parties, flowers or other similar ornaments. A great number of young ladies, from fifteen to twenty, thus apparelled, were there with their mothers. The first orator was Pierre Leroux, who made a speech on the rights of women, whereupon a lady rose and gave the toast of the Republic, to which the men added, '*democratique et sociale!*' Madame Gay then made a speech on equality, directing her arguments to prove the equality of the sexes, and that, if women were refused their rights, they would recover them by artifice, if not by force. M. Caulelot gave 'The Democratic and Social Republic," accompanied by a speech. Madame Deroches gave 'The Health of the Defenders of the Rights of Women.' Madame Delongueville gave a toast 'To St Simon, Fourrier, Cabet, Pierre Leroux, Proudhon, and Louis Blanc' One of the young and fair stewardesses rose and demanded that the name of Raspail should be added. This the meeting, however, declined. [*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

Trouble.—Exemption from trouble is our earnest prayer. It is an idle desire A thoughtful friend of mine has a maiden sister who lives alone in a country village. Owing to the want of something real to give her wholesome trouble, imaginary grievances prey upon her spirits and endanger reason. Seeing this, her philosophic brother charitably loosens a rail to let a pig occasionally into her garden; which gives her a healthy chase, and acts as a safety-valve to let off the accumulations of ill humor. Such a little incident banishes morbid visions, and by affording a topic of complaint to pour out with fervid gestures into every neighbor's ear, her friends notice at once a healthy return of blood to the countenance and of exhilaration to the spirits

Philosophy of Evil.

The Wife.—It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week, than others do on eighteen dollars The man does his part well; but the wife is good for nothing. She will even upbraid her husband for not living in as good style as her neighbor; while the fault is entirely her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable, and industrious wife, and that makes the difference. His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the waters would remain unchanged. No Nicholas, the diver, is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an insult for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and devotion.

A pretty good joke occurred to a friend of ours yesterday, which is worth relating—Having heard of the Gutta Percha Soles, and their being impervious to dampness or water, he had them placed on a pair of boots, and found that they realized all that he anticipated. Unfortunately for our friend, he had formed a habit of placing his feet in close proximity to a fire whenever he should have been in the street, and on going into his office on the day in question, he unconsciously, in accordance with his custom, opened the door thereof, very leisurely engaged himself in devouring an apple. After having remained for a few moments, he placed his feet upon the floor, and closing the stove door he rose from his chair, when low and behold he was fast to the floor, his Gutta Percha having in consequence of the sudden transition from the heat of the fire (which had softened like a jelly,) to the floor, became, as it were, congealed thereto. Here was a fix. What was to be done? At no loss for an experiment, he quietly withdrew his feet from the boots, they remained in *statu quo*, and placing the shovel in the stove, heated it to a sufficient degree, and running it between the soles and the floor, he soon relieved them from their *fixed* determination to remain *minus* a portion of the Gutta Percha.

Our friend, we imagine, will be more careful in future.—*Albany Express.*

Dying Request.—An old man dying in Boston, recently, was asked if he would have a clergyman sent for. He requested to see Rev. Dr. Colyer, who called upon him accordingly. The rich man said, "I have sent to request you to keep those d——d cats in your yard quiet to-night."

Impudence.—It is decidedly impudent in the Whigs to be talking of our valuable possession on the Pacific. They opposed and denounced the war that led to the acquisition of the country. They declared the country to be worthless—yet now they are making more fuss about the value and worth of it than any body else. They ought to be ashamed to talk about California and New Mexico, until they have acknowledged their errors and asked the people to forgive them.—*Miss. Jacksonian.*

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES PETTEWAY, as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. NATHAN F. BOURDEAUX, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKET, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

Pain in the Side and Breast. Headach, &c—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for every description of pains; because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of the above disagreeable complaints but of every malady incident to man. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in a short time give relief even in the most intense suffering; and perseverance, according to directions, will certainly restore the body to a sound state of health.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive pain or disease of every description from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. Joseph Springs, to Miss Emma Garrison.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, at St. James' Church, by Rev Dr. Drane, Mr. John L. Holmes, to Miss Sally, daughter of John R. London, deceased.

DIED.

In Waynesboro,' Wayne county, on the 27th ult., Mr. William Wellons, an aged and much loved citizen of that Town.

At Woodbury, Queens co., Long Island, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Hewlett, consort of Mr. John V. Hewlett, and mother of A. V. W. Hewlett, of this town, aged about 65 years.

For San Francisco, California, Direct!

THE new A. I. copper fastened and coppered Live Oak and Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight, and 100 passengers. For particulars, apF16] ply to GEO. W. DAVIS.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, on North side of Market street, and three streets above Boundary. The House is new, and contains six comfortable rooms. There is also a Kitchen and other houses on the Lot. The Lot is 66 feet by 165. Possession given immediately. Apply to

C. C. MORSE.

February 16, 1849—[23-tf

Wigs and Toupets, or Scalps.

MR. QUIRK, of New York, now at Fayetteville, Occipital Professor, alias Wig maker, will visit Wilmington about the 20th instant, when he will be ready to Scalp, Scratch, or Re-Head any citizen or stranger who may need his Artistic services.

February 16, 1849—[23-3t

FOR SALE.

A LOT situated on Princess Street, 66 by 165 feet.

ALSO, TO RENT.

A small Store House at the lower end of the Town, in a good neighborhood for a Shop. Terms low Apply to PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Feb 16, 1849--[23-tf

RICE.

200 TIERCES fresh beat. For sale by

F16 G. W. DAVIS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review,
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though *reprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster." it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3	per annum
For any two do	5	"
For any three do.	7	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8	"
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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

EARLY COPIES.

Our late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine, secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine.

☞*Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.*

*** Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, New York.
Entrance in Gold street.

Feb 16, 1849—[23

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	6	a	6½
Western,	4	a	—
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 05
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 50	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	55	a	60
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7	a	7½
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7	a	7½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound.	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,	32	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	37½	a	45
IRON—Per pound,	4	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	a	8
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	—
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	7 00
Wide, do.	4 75	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,		a	
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19	a	22
New Orleans,	—	a	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	— —	a	— —
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—	1 25	a	1 30
Tar,	1 10	a	1 12½
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1.	—	a	—
No. 2,	85	a	90
No. 3,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	27½	a	28
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	60	a	80
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh,	4 50	a	5 —
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	—	a	3 00
Sweet, per bushel,	40	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	15
do dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	70	a	80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 62½	a	2 75
Rough—Per bushel, nora		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	17	a	19
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	26	a	28
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	11 —	a	14 —
Dressed,	10 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	—	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,		a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Tar, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1¼	per cent.	
" " " New York,	1¼	"	"
" " " Boston.	1¼	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 15.

Bacon.—The same remarks made last week will apply to the state of the market to-day, for all descriptions of Bacon.

Beans.—See table.

Beef.—The market has been pretty well supplied with Beef cattle during the week, and quotations range at least ½c per lb less; we quote at 5 a 5½c, and rather dull.

Corn.—There is a heavy stock in store—last cargo sold at 45 cents. Meal is now selling in lots from the country to dealers at 50 a 60 cents.

Flour.—Fayetteville flour has become somewhat scarce, but we do not know of any advance since our last.

Hay.—No late arrivals—supply fair.

Lard—Market well stocked—and sales dull at quotations.

Lime—No arrivals—a carzo would doubtless find a ready sale at 75 or 80 cents per cask.

Lumber.—The market is bare of flooring boards, and some demand exists for the article. Wide boards and scantling are dull at quotations.

Molasses—No arrival since our last. Quotations firm.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine have only been a little over 1600 bbls. of hard and soft, both included. Prices of soft have been quite steady at $2 25. The hard article has somewhat varied in price. It has changed hands at $1 25, $1 30 a $1 35 per bbl. We quote as current rates for sales of 300 bbls. this morning, at $2 25 for soft, and $1 30 for hard. In *Tar*, no material change has taken place. Last sales $1 12½. *Spirits Turpentine*—Various lots have changed hands during the week—some a fraction over last week's quotations. We quote for last sales 27½ cents per gallon, and barrels $1 75, not returnable, and 28 cents per gallon, barrels returnable. Sales of No. 3 *Rosin* during the week at 60c. per bbl.

Pork.—Green Pork sells at the market at 4½ to 5 cents per lb—mostly at 5 cents. The market is clear of live hogs, and a small lot would probably find a ready sale.

Peas.—Ground Peas sold quick this morning at 80 cents—an advance. Blk. Eye Peas are dull at quotations, and a fair stock of Cow Peas in store at quotations.

Timber.—Mil—The market has been nearly cleared of Mill Timber at prices ranging within quotations. Nothing doing in Shipping Timber.

Freights.—Freights are plenty and vessels in some demand. We refer to our table for last rates paid coastwise.

For all articles not commented upon we refer to our prices current for a fair state of the market.

NEW BERNE, Feb. 13.—Turpentine has continued to arrive in ample quantities for the Distilleries, and some dip to spare for shipment. The price has been steady at $1 10 a 1 12½ for scrape, $1 90 a 1 95 for dip. Tar—Some sales at $1 15 a 1 20, ganged bbls; supply moderate. Corn—without change. Bacon—Some small sales at 7 a 8 cents. Lard—In barrels and kegs, 7 a 7½ cents.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The flour market is firmer to-day, with considerable enquiry, and sales of 1200 bbls Howard street brands at $4 87½, and 800 bbls at $4 92½—the market closing firm on 'change at the latter price. Sales of 500 to 1,000 bbls City Mills at $4 92½, and 500 bbls at $5—generally held at $5. Corn meal quiet; sales of 200 bbls country at $2 50. Rye flour $3 50, and dull. Supply of wheat small; we quote at 1 05 a $1 10 for red, and 1 10 a $1 14 for white. Sales of white corn 44 a 45c, and yellow at 49 a 50. Oats 29 a 31c. Rye 60c. The provision market is quiet, and prices of pork is rather drooping. Bacon unchanged. Lard 7 a 8c per lb., in bbls and kegs. Groceries steady, but not active. Sales of whiskey at 23 a 24c per gallon, in bbds and bbls.—*Sun.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13—6 P. M.—There continues a good feeling in the stock market, and government securities have further advanced—sales of treasury note 6's at 109½, and new loan 111¼—held 111¾; Pennsylvania 5's have also improved. There is rather a better feeling in the flour market, and holders are firmer—sales of 1,000 bbls common brands at $5 a 5 06¼; some ask more. Corn meal is selling in small parcels at $2 55 a 2 62½, and rye flour $3 12½ a 3 18. The supply of wheat is small—moderate sales of red at $1 05 a 1 11; nothing doing in white; corn is steady—sales of yellow at 56 a 58 cents; oats 30 cts; rye 67 cents. The market for provisions is less active—small sales of mess pork at $11 75 a 12; beef steady, and bacon as last quoted; sales of lard in bbls. at 6¾, and in kegs at 8 cents per lb. Whiskey is quiet.—sales of hhds at 23½, and bbls 24 a 24½c per gallon The cotton market is firm, and sales have been made at ¼c per lb advance, since the receipt of the Niagara's advices

Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—6 P. M—The stock market continues very firm under the recent European advices, and prices have further advanced, of new loan especially, 1½ per cent. since yesterday. Sales to day of Treasury note 6's at 109¾, and New Loan 6's, 1868, at 111½. This shows an advance of over 2 per cent. since Saturday last. Exchange on London is dull, and prices declining. Nothing done. The flour market is somewhat firmer, and rather in favor of sellers. The sales today amount to 5000 bbls at 5 44 a $5 62½ to $5 75 for common Western and Genesee brands. Several sales of Southern old at $5 50. Corn meal $2 87 a 2 94; rye flour $3 37½, and firmer. The supply of wheat is moderate; sales of Genesee, in small lots, at 128 a 129c. Some ask more. A sale of 2000 bush. prime red at 115c per bush. Corn is firm, and sales of 50,000 bushels at 53 a 55c for mixed, and 59 a 60c for yellow. Oats, Northern, 32c, Southern 30 a 32c. Rye 67c The steamer's advices have had a depressing effect upon the provision market. No sales of pork; mess is offered at $12 50 and prime at $10 50. Sales of 200 bbls Lard at 6¾ a 6¾c per lb. A sale of Hams at 8c. Beef quiet. There is a very active and firm feeling in the Cotton market, and sales have been made to-day under the full effect of the news and private advices of fully 4,000 bales at ¼c per lb advance over prices reigning prior to arrival of the steamer Niagara. Whiskey rather dull—sales of 100 bbls at 22½ a 24c per gallon—*Balt. Sun.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Feb 7—Schr Sea Bird, Godfrey, New York, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, N C, to G W Davis.

8—Schr Tuscarora, Foster, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

9—Schr Jerolemon, Goslee, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Simon, Onslow co., N C, to R W Brown.

9—Schr Martha Ann, Millis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Margaret Y Davis, Davis, from mouth of the River, to G W Davis.

10—Schr Kensington, Stevenson, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Alarie, Prosser, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

12—Schr Louisine, Philips, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

14—Schr Marion, Burns, Little River, to G W Davis.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

15—Brig Matamora, Kendrick, Ponce, P R, by Harriss & Drake.

Brig Lion, Sedgly, Gaudaloupe, with $2300 in Specie, to Harriss & Drake.

CLEARED.

Feb 9—Brig Canova, Tribou, Cuba, by G W Davis.

Brig Samuel Potter, Douglass, New Orleans, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Agenoria, Smith, New Port, R I, by G W Davis.

Schr Sea Bird, Godfrey, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Thera, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.

12—Brig Niger, Herrick, Havana, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Oceola, Nickols, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co

Schr Leesburg, Beoo, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown.

14—Brig Jerome, Dayton, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr Tuscarora, Foster, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Brig Jerome, Dayton, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr John Story, Roderick, New York, by do.

Brig Louisa Wal-h, McFarland, Cuba, by do.

Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Shallotte, by do.

15—Brig Maria, Towler, New Orleans, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

16—Schr Jeroleman, Goslee, for Philidelphia, by Geo Harriss.

DISASTERS.

Schr Jones Smith, Nichols, hence for New York, put into Norfolk, in distress, on the 3d inst., having been run into at sea on the 30th ult., by brig Eliza Jane, wind at N E, blowing a gale, and very thick; lost mainsail, foresail, main boom, both gafts, caboose house, and stove; hull but little injured, and cargo in good order.

Schr John R Gilman, from Charleston, for Windsor, N C., was wrecked on the 8th inst., near Lockwood's Folly. All hands saved.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

20 bags Coffee; 1 hhd N. E. Rum; 20 bbls cheap Sugar. OWEN HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Schrs. Alarie and Mills.

40 BAGS Rio and Laguira Coffee; 4 hhds Clarified and New Orleans Sugar; 2 boxes Loaf Sugar; 1 bbl Train Oil; 1 cask Sperm Oil, a splendid article, 1 cask Sicily Madeira Wine; boxes Sperm Candles, Soap, Cheese; Bartels Whiskey, Bags Shot, Rope, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, &c., &c. For sale by

Feb 16 E. J. BERNARD.

JUST RECEIVED FOR THE FARMER.

25 Cast Ploughs, 6 Corn Shellers, extra Points, Bars &c. Hoes and Rakes.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Feb 16

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:

Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First past, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julian.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.

Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

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Feb. 16, 1849—[23-tf

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, February 12, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞MR JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

The *Norfolk Southern Argus* contains the following remarks in regard to the future prosperity of the Old North State, which must result from the carrying out of the measures of Internal Improvement adopted by the recent Legislature:—

NORTH CAROLINA.

"The light is dawning on this good old State, and she is about to assert her importance in rank with her sister States in the Union. The many difficulties under which she has long labored are now fast passing away, and she will soon take the stand, to which she is well entitled from her soil, climate and geographical position, of furnishing a very large portion of commercial business. She is now about to engage in the great work of internal improvement in earnest. No State stands more lamentably in want of it, and no State can commence and prosecute it under more favorable auspices. Her debt is comparatively small;—we could point out two citizens within her limits, who could alone pay it, without subjecting themselves to particular inconvenience. In regard to character and credit, she has an enviable position—standing A No. 1; and hence she will find no difficulty in effecting a loan to any amount, on the most advantageous terms.

She has a soil rich in all the productions of a Southern climate, capable of raising bread for all of starving Ireland if brought fully under cultivation, being scarce exceeded in quantity of her breadstuffs by any State in the Union, and by none equalled in quality.

Interspersed with mountains, rivers and small streams, furnishing water power to an almost unlimited amount, which as yet is not used to any extent in manufacturing her great staples—wheat, corn and lumber. In her minerals, she can scarce be exceeded by California—gold, and that which is more important, iron, coal, lead and copper, and we believe also, silver. Unfortunately she is sourrounded by an iron-bound coast, and these rich treasures have remained undeveloped and unprofitable to her. But she has at length determined to surmount these natural barriers, and to cut her way to market for the surplus of her great staples. We wish her a God-speed in the good work."

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

At a late meeting of the Orphan's Society of Alexandria, D C, the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was the principal speaker. During his remarks, the following incidents were related, which will be read with interest. It discloses the history of his own birth, and the singular incident which, perhaps, more than any other of his life, led to his present respectability and eminence.—It adds another instance to the many in the history of our country, of *self-made men*, and teaches a lesson to the young men of our country, that should never suffer them to falter in despair of success if industry, regulated by virtue, is the constant attendant of their actions. "Mr. STEPHENS," says the report, "now proceeded to individualize, stating some deeply interesting facts that came within his own knowledge, of a poor boy, who in a cold January night, with no home roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect and direct him, in his wanderings reached at nightfall the house of a wealthy planter, who kindly took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way with his blessing. Those little kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the ills and obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him along; he had reached the legal profession; his hospitable host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get away from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy years before welcomed and entertained by her and her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to that of the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her; and Mr. STEPHENS added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent his electric thrill throughout the house, '*that orphan boy stands before you.*' That kind of eloquence which in a natural and striking way takes hold of the present, the visible, the tangible, falls with the greatest power on the human mind. A burst of applause followed this announcement, which probably took most of the audience by surprise, though there were some who could not help anticipating the very conclusion to which he came."

PLATFORM OF THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Mirror was one of the first Journals in the country that declared in favor of Gen. Taylor, and sustained his election with great spirit and ability throughout the campaign. Since the election of Gen Taylor that paper boldly holds up the Mirror, not only to the gaze of the Whig party, but likewise to the General himself, where they can behold the course of policy which was shadowed forth when courting the popular favor. Now, that that party have attained to power, most of the Whig journals are attempting to throw the merits of Gen Taylor in the shade, and are claiming that his election was brought about by the popularity of whig principles, and are contending that it is the duty of the President elect to make his administration ultra whig. The Mirror is openly opposed to the arrangement, and to show its sincerity lays down the following chart which it derives from Gen. Taylor's famous letter to Capt. Allison:—*Southern Argus.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party prejudices to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government, untrammeled by party schemes."

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great high ways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues."

AN OLD PHILOSOPHER.

We take the following from the Charleston Evening News of Thursday last. If every body felt, thought, and acted, as good old Laurie Todd—Seedsman—there would be no need of an El Dorado in California to raise the drooping spirits. Half the evils and misfortunes of life, if not altogether imaginative, are either the results of our own folly, or can be cured or avoided by good sense and composure. We commend the extract to young men in particular. There is a good deal of good, hard sense in it, that, in these days of adventure and fortune hunting, are worth millions of easily gotten treasure. We like to read the speculations and the experience of an old septuagenarian like this. It seems like the admonition of a father—of a sober veteran of the old times, risen from the dead to check the extravagance and the intoxication of the new. We bless the Lord that there is at least one sensible man left in "the city:"—

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEWS BY LAURIE TODD.

I have thought, Mr. Printer, it's the duty of every member in the body politic to do what in him lies, to promote the well being of those among whom he lives, moves, and has his being. I have thought, too, it's the duty of the elder to hand down to the younger generation the amount of his experience, that thereby they may see and avoid the rocks on which he has split. I also think that many of the sober realities in my life are so checkered with the appearance of romance and fiction, that if put on record fifty years hence, some facts which now speak for themselves might then appear like fiction; for instance, if I live to see the 18th day of next month, I will enter my seventy-seventh year. Now my health is as good, my personal feelings as comfortable, mind and memory as clear, as when in my twenty-seventh year; and were it not that the *shoe pinches* by the change of the atmosphere acting on the *corns*, I verily believe I could walk as far and as fast as at any past period in my life. Now should any repeat this fact fifty years hence, it might be thought a fiction; but now, if any one between Battery Place and Boundary Street have doubts, they may come and see. Does any ask, and how do you live? I answer, I never was once drunk in my life, and I never eat enough; eating enough is only giving work to the doctor and the grave-digger.

Besides, as I have drank so much more deeply in the cup of pleasure than from the cup of pain, I think it's a debt I owe to the Giver of all good, to let the world know it; my crosses were merely sufficient to give a double relish to the pleasures which followed.

Besides, as so many extracts and mutilated parts of my history [mixed with fiction] have appeared in Galt's Laurie Todd, Magazines, Reviews, &c., I owe it to the public to give a plain statement of facts.

My long and checkered life is summed up in two or three sections. I made two fortunes and lost them, [and that's more than most men can boast,] but it was neither by speculation, gambling or riotous living of myself or children, but by the act of God, [as the Coroner says over a dead subject,] therefore it never lost me *an hour's sleep.* The machinery by which these events revolved, will compose the subject of the forthcoming chapters.

This then may suffice for an introduction or a preface, or call it what you please, to the forthcoming story. If life, health and time permit, I will give you a chapter weekly; so if you think it may amuse or benefit your readers, it's at your service.

I would remark in conclusion, I am again in the full tide of successful experiment, [as friend Jefferson said of our model Republic, fifty years ago,] and if life, health and strength are continued, I calculate to make my *third fortune* before I am four years older.

From the Southern Argus.

"WITHOUT REGARD TO FEAR, FAVOR, OR AFFECTION FOR ANY ONE."

These are the bold and noble sentiments uttered by Gen. Taylor to his fellow-citizens of Baton Rouge, on the eve of his departure for the seat of government, to assume the cares & responsibilities of the first office in the world. That they were honestly entertained, we have not the shadow of a doubt; but, we fear, the old General will find it a more easy matter to make the declaration, than to carry it into practice. While he may have a decided repugnance to extreme measures, the party by whom he will be surrounded, flushed with success, will urge upon him the most ruthless proscription, and attempt to renew their wild schemes of policy, and unconstitutional legislation. Whether he will be able to resist the intemperate demands of clamorous partizans, remains to be seen. Already have the party schemes at Washington, by way of "preparing the hearts of the people," shadowed forth the Taylor dynasty. Nothing is talked of but the reform duty of the President. The most unrelenting war is to be made upon every Democratic office holder; and instead of the era of good feeling being revived, as promised before the election, we are to have the same scenes exhibited that were presented during the honey-moon of the Harrison administration.

We have seen an extract of a letter from a reliable source, stating that Gen. Taylor has declared that "on entering upon the duties of his office, he will yield the power of appointment to his several cabinet officers in their respective departments—that none are to be proscribed for opinion's sake, and no removals are to be made, except for incompetency, corruption or an abuse of office for electioneering purposes." What construction will be placed on the proposed standard by such Whigs of the first water as Clayton, Stewart, and Truman Smith, it will not be difficult to imagine. The cold steel will not be applied to any body for voting for Gen. Cass, or voting against Gen. Taylor—none are to be punished for opinion's sake; but Democrats are to be turned out, and Whigs appointed in their place.

THE GOLD REGION.

The New York Herald says, that at least 20,000 persons have left ports on the Pacific for San Francisco, making in the aggregate an emigration equal to nearly thirty thousand in a little more than two months. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

This number, with the population previously in the mineral section, will make a total of forty thousand. If the whole of these emigrants go to work digging for gold, the production will, at only three dollars per day, in three hundred days, be thirty-six millions of dollars. We have no doubt that in less than twelve months there will be at least one hundred thousand persons among the mines, engaged in digging for gold, and if these average but $2 per day each, they will produce sixty millions of dollars worth of gold in a year.

We have already a large capital invested in this movement. Millions of dollars are at present locked up in this trade, and millions more will be in the same position before returns are received and commercial operations give the capital activity. The annexed statement exhibits estimates made from the best authority, of the amount of capital at present employed in the shipment of passengers and property to California:

Vessels departed, direct and indirect, No 125—value,	$2,000,000
Provisions for passengers, $60 each, No. 7,000—value,	420,000
Fitting out vessels, $2,000 each, No. 125—value,	250,000
Shipments of merchandise on speculation,	2,500,000
Amount of specie shipped and taken by emigrants,	1,500,000
Total,	$6,670,000

This amount of capital is at present absorbed by this movement, and it is increasing at the rate of more than one hundred thousand dollars per day.

Message from the President of the United States, sent to the House of Representatives on the 5th inst.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S:

In reply to the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the fifth instant, I communicate herewith a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied with all the documents and correspondence relating to the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Mexico at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, and to the amendments of the Senate thereto, as requested by the House in the said resolutions.

Amongst the documents transmitted will be found a copy of the instructions given to the commissioners of the United States who took to Mexico the treaty as amended by the Senate, and ratified by the President of the United States. In my message to the House of Representatives of the twenty-ninth of July, 1848, I gave as my reason for declining to furnish these instructions, in compliance with a resolution of the House, that "in my opinion it would be inconsistent with the public interests to give publicity to them at the present time." Although it may still be doubted, whether giving them publicity in our own country, and, as a necessary consequence, in Mexico, may not have a prejudicial influence on our public interests, yet, as they have been again called for by the House, and called for in connexion with other documents, to the correct understanding of which they are indispensable, I have deemed it my duty to transmit them.

I still entertain the opinion, expressed in the message referred to, "that, as a general rule, applicable to all our important negotiations with foreign powers, it could not fail to be prejudicial to the public interests to publish the instructions to our ministers, until some time had elapsed after the conclusion of such negotiations."

In these instructions of the 18th of March, 1848, it will be perceived "that the task was assigned to the commissioners of the United States of consummating the treaty of peace, which was signed at Gaudalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February last, between the United States and the Mexican republic; and which, on the tenth of March last, was ratified by the Senate with amendments."

They were informed "that this brief statement will indicate to you clearly the line of your duty. You are not sent to Mexico for the purpose of negotiating any new treaty, or of changing in any particular the ratified treaty which you will bear with you. None of the amendments adopted by the Senate can be rejected or modified, except by the authority of that body. Your whole duty will, then, consist in using every honorable effort to obtain from the Mexican government a ratification of the treaty in the form in which it has been ratified by the Senate, and this with the least practicable delay." "For this purpose, it may, and most probably will, become necessary that you should explain to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, or to the authorized agents of the Mexican government, the reasons which have influenced the Senate in adopting these several amendments to the treaty. This duty you will perform, as much as possible, by personal conferences. Diplomatic notes are to be avoided, unless in case of necessity. These might lead to endless discussions and indefinite delay. Besides, they could not have any practical result, as your mission is confined to procuring a ratification from the Mexican government of the treaty as it came from the Senate, and does not extend to the slightest modification in any of its provisions."

The commissioners were sent to Mexico to procure the ratification of the treaty as *amended* by the *Senate.* Their instructions confined them to this point. It was proper that the amendments to the treaty adopted by the United States should be explained to the Mexican government, and explanations were made by the Secretary of State, in his letter of the 18th of March, 1848, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, under my direction. This despatch was communicated to Congress with my message of the 6th of July last, communicating the treaty of peace, and published by their order. This despatch was transmitted by our commissioners from the city of Mexico to the Mexican government, then at Queretaro, on the 17th of April, 1848, and its receipt acknowleged on the 19th of the same month. During the whole time that the treaty, as amended, was before the Congress of Mexico, these explanations of the Secretary of State, and these alone, were before them.

The President of Mexico, on these explanations, on the 8th day of May, 1848, submitted the amended treaty to the Mexican Congress, and on the 25th of May that Congress approved the treaty as amended without modification or alteration. The final action of the Mexican Congress had taken place before the commissioners of the United States had been officially received by the Mexican authorities, or held any conference with them, or had any other communication on the subject of the treaty, except to transmit the letter of the Secretary of State.

In their despatch transmitted to Congress with my message of the 6th of July last, communicating the treaty of peace, dated "City of Queretaro, May 25th, 1848, 9 o'clock p. m.," the commissioners say: "We have the satisfaction to inform you that we reached this city this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, and that the treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, passed the Mexican Senate about the hour of our arrival by a vote of 33 to 5. It having previously passed the House of Deputies, nothing now remains but to exchange the ratifications of the treaty."

On the next day, (the 26th of May,) the commissioners were for the first time presented to the President of the republic and their credentials placed in his hands. On this occasion the commissioners delivered an address to the President of Mexico, and he replied.—In their despatch of the 30th of May the commissioners say: "We enclose a copy of our address to the President, and also a copy of his reply. Several conferences afterwards took place between Messrs. Rosa, Cuevas, Couto, and ourselves, which it is not thought necessary to recapitulate, as we enclose a copy of the Protocol which contains the substance of the conversations. We have now the satisfaction to announce that the exchange of ratifications was effected to-day." This despatch was communicated with my message of the 6th July last, and published by order of Congress.

The treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, with the accompanying papers, and the evidence that in that form it had been ratified by Mexico, was received at Washington on the 4th day of July, 1848, and immediately proclaimed as the supreme law of the land. On the 6th of July I communicated to Congress the ratified treaty, with such accompanying documents as were deemed material to a full understanding of the subject, to the end that Congress might adopt the legislation necessary and proper to carry the treaty into effect. Neither the address of the Commissioners, nor the reply of the President of Mexico on the occasion of their presentation, nor the memorandum of conversations embraced in the paper called a Protocol, nor the correspondence now sent, were communicated, because they were not regarded as in any way material; and in this I conformed to the practice of our government. It rarely, if ever, happens that all the correspondence, and especially the instructions to our ministers is communicated. Copies of these papers are now transmitted as being within the resolutions of the House, calling for all such "correspondence as appertains to said treaty."

When these papers were received at Washington, peace had been restored, the first instalment of three millions paid to Mexico, the blockades were raised, the city of Mexico evacuated, and our troops on their return home. The war was at an end, and the treaty as ratified by the United States was binding on both parties, and already executed in a great degree. In this condition of things, it was not competent for the President alone, or for the President and Senate, or for the President, Senate, and House of Representatives combined, to abrogate the treaty, to annul the peace, and restore a state of war, except by a solemn declaration of war.

Had the Protocol varied the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, it would have had no binding effect.

It was obvious that the commissioners of the United States did not regard the Protocol as in any degree a part of the treaty, nor as modifying or altering the treaty as amended by the Senate. They communicated it as the substance of conversations held after the Mexican Congress had ratified the treaty, and they knew that the approval of the Mexican Congress was as essential to the validity of a treaty in all its parts, as the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. They knew, too, that they had no authority to alter or modify the treaty in the form in which it had been ratified by the United States, but that if failing to procure the ratification of the Mexican government, otherwise than with amendments, their duty imposed by express instructions, was to ask of Mexico to send without delay a commissioner to Washington to exchange ratifications here, if the amendments of the treaty proposed by Mexico, on being submitted, should be adopted by the Senate of the United States.

I was equally well satisfied that the government of Mexico had agreed to the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, and did not regard the Protocol as modifying, enlarging, or diminishing its terms or effect.

The President of that republic, on submitting the amended treaty to the Mexican Congress, in his message on the 8th day of May, 1848, said: "If the treaty could have been submitted to your deliberation precisely as it came from the hands of the plenipotentiaries, my satisfaction at seeing the war at last bro't to an end would not have been lessened, as it this day is, in consequence of the modifications introduced into it by the Senate of the United States, and which have received the sanction of the President." "At present it is sufficient for us to say to you, that if in the opinion of the government justice had not been evinced on the part of the Senate and government of the United States, in introducing such modifications, it is presumed, on the other hand, that they are not of such importance that they should set aside the treaty. I believe, on the contrary, that it ought to be ratified upon the same terms in which it has already received the sanction of the American government. My opinion is also greatly strengthened by the fact that a new negotiation is neither expected nor considered possible; much less could another be brought forward upon a basis more favorable for the republic."

The deliberations of the Mexican Congress, with no explanation before that body from the United States except the letter of the Secretary of State, resulted in the ratification of the treaty as recommended by the President of that republic, in the form in which it had been amended and ratified by the United States. The conversations embodied in the paper called a Protocol took place after the action of the Mexican Congress was complete; and there is no reason to suppose that the government of Mexico ever submitted the Protocol to the Congress, or ever treated it or regarded it as in any sense a new negotiation, or as operating any modification or change of the amended treaty. If such had been its effect, it was a nullity until approved by the Mexican Congress; and such approval was never made or intimated to the United States. In the final consummation of the ratification of the treaty by the President of Mexico, no reference is made to it. On the contrary, this ratification, which was delivered to the commissioners of the United States, and is now in the State Department, contains a full and explicit recognition of the amendments of the Senate just as they had been communicated to that government by the Secretary of State, and been afterwards approved by the Mexican Congress. It declares that, "having seen and examined the said treaty, and the modifications made by the Senate of the United States of America, and having given an account thereof to the general Congress, conformably to the requirement in the 14th paragraph of the 110th article of the federal constitution of these United States, that body has thought proper to approve of the said treaty with the modifications thereto, in all their parts; and in consequence thereof, exerting the power granted to me by the constitution, I accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty with its modifications, and promise, in the name of the Mexican republic, to fulfill and observe it, and cause it to be fulfilled and observed."

Upon an examination of this Protocol, when it was received with the ratified treaty, I did not regard it as material, or as in any way attempting to modify or change the treaty, as it had been amended by the Senate of the United States.

The first explanation which it contains is, "that the American government, by suppressing the ninth article of the treaty of Guadalupe, and substituting the third article of the treaty of Louisiana, did not intend to diminish, in any way, what was agreed upon by the aforesaid article (ninth) in favor of the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Mexico. Its understanding is, that all of that agreement is contained in the third article of the treaty of Louisiana. In consequence, all the privileges and guarantees, civil, political, and religious, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories, if the ninth article of the treaty had been retained, will be enjoyed by them without any difference under the article which has been substituted."

The ninth article of the original treaty stipulated for the incorporation of the Mexican inhabitants of the ceded territories, and their admission into the Union, "as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States." It provided, also, that in the mean time they should be maintained "in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now vested in them, according to the Mexican laws."—It secured to them similar political rights with the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equal to the inhabitants of Louisiana and Florida, when they were in a territorial condition. It then proceeded to guaranty that ecclesiastics and religious corporations should be protected in the discharge of the offices of their ministry, and the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate; and, finally, that there should be a free communication between the Catholics of the ceded territories and their ecclesiastical authorities, "even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as defined by this treaty."

The ninth article of the treaty as adopted by the Senate is much more comprehensive in its terms, and explicit in its meaning, and it clearly embraces, in comparatively few words, all the guarantees inserted in the original article. It is as follows: "Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted, at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution, and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction." This article, which was substantially copied from the Louisiana treaty, provides equally with the original article for the admission of these inhabitants into the Union; and in the mean time, whilst they shall remain in a territorial state, by one sweeping provision declares that they "shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

This guarantee embraces every kind of property, whether held by ecclesiastics or laymen, whether belonging to corporations or individuals. It secures to these inhabitants the free exercise of their religion without restriction, whether they choose to place themselves under the spiritual authority of pastors resident within the Mexican republic or the ceded territories. It was, it is presumed, to place this construction beyond all question, that the Senate superadded the words "without restriction" to the religious guarantee contained in the corresponding article of the Louisiana treaty.—Congress itself does not possess the power, under the constitution, to make any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion. If the ninth article of the treaty, whether in its original or amended form, had been entirely omitted in the treaty, all the rights and privileges which either of them confers would have been secured to the inhabitants of the ceded territories by the constitution and laws of the United States.

The Protocol asserts that "the American government, by suppressing the tenth article of the treaty of Guadalupe, did not, in any way, intend to annul the grants of land made by Mexico in the ceded territories;" that "these grants, notwithstanding the suppression of the article of the treaty, preserve the legal value which they may possess; and the grantees may cause their legitimate titles to be acknowledged before the American tribunals;" and then proceeds to state, that "conformably to the law of the United States, legitimate titles to every description of property, personal and real, existing in the ceded territories, are those which were legitimate titles under the Mexican law in California and New Mexico up to the thirteenth of May, 1846; and in Texas, up to the second of March, 1836."—The former was the date of the declaration of war against Mexico, and the latter that of the declaration of independence by Texas.

The objection to the tenth article of the original treaty was, not that it protected legitimate titles which our laws would have equally protected without it, but that it most unjustly attempted to resuscitate grants which had become a mere nullity, by allowing the grantees the same period after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty to which they had been originally entitled after the date of their grants, for the purpose of performing the conditions on which they had been made. In submitting the treaty to the Senate, I had recommended the rejection of this article. That portion of it in regard to lands in Texas did not receive a single vote in the Senate. This information was communicated by the letter of the Secretary of State to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and was in possession of the Mexican government during the whole period the treaty was before the Mexican Congress, and the article itself was reprobated in that letter in the strongest terms. Besides, our commissioners to Mexico had been instructed that "neither the President nor the Senate of the United States can ever consent to ratify any treaty containing the 10th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in favor of grantees of land in Texas or elsewhere." And again: "Should the Mexican government persist in retaining this article, then all prospect of immediate peace is ended; and of this you may give them an absolute assurance."

On this point the language of the Protocol is free from ambiguity; but if it were otherwise, is there any individual, American or Mexican, who would place such a construction upon it as to convert it into a vain attempt to revive this article which had been so often and so solemnly condemned? Surely no person could for one moment suppose that either the commissioners of the United States, or the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, ever entertained the purpose of thus setting at naught the deliberate decision of the President and Senate, which had been communicated to the Mexican government with the assurance that their abandonment of this obnoxious article was essential to the restoration of peace.

But the meaning of the Protocol is plain. It is simply that the nullification of this article was not intended to destroy valid legitimate titles to land which existed and were in full force independently of the provisions and without the aid of this article. Notwithstanding it has been expunged from the treaty, these grants were to "preserve the legal value which they may possess." The refusal to revive grants which had become extinct was not to invalidate those which were in full force and vigor. That such was the clear understanding of the Senate of the United States, and this in perfect accordance with the Protocol, is manifest from the fact, that whilst they struck from the treaty this unjust article, they at the same time sanctioned and ratified the last paragraph of the eighth article of the treaty, which declares that, "In the said territories properly of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

Without any stipulation in the treaty to this effect, all such valid titles under the Mexican government would have been protected under the constitution and laws of the U. States.

The third and last explanation contained in the Protocol is, that "the government of the United States, by suppressing the concluding paragraph of article twelfth of the treaty, did not intend to deprive the Mexican republic of the free and unrestrained faculty of ceding, conveying, or transferring, at any time, (as it may judge best,) the sum of twelve millions of dollars which the same government of the United States is to deliver in the places designated by the amended article."

The concluding paragraph, or rather sentence, of the original twelfth article thus suppressed by the Senate, is in the following language: "Certificates, in proper form, for the said installments respectively, in such sums as shall be desired by the Mexican government, and transferable by it, shall be delivered to the said government by that of the United States."

From this bare statement of facts the meaning of the Protocol is obvious. Although the Senate had declined to create a government stock for the twelve millions of dollars, and issue transferable certificates for the amount, in such sums as the Mexican government might desire; yet they could not have intended thereby to deprive that government of the faculty which every creditor possesses of transferring for his own benefit the obligation of his debtor, whatever this may be worth, according to his will and pleasure.

It cannot be doubted that the twelfth article of the treaty, as it now stands, contains a positive obligation, "in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States," to pay to the Mexican republic twelve millions of dollars in four equal annual instalments of three millions each. This obligation may be assigned by the Mexican government to any person whatever; but the assignee, in such case, would stand in no better condition than that government. The amendment of the Senate, prohibiting the issue of a government transferable stock for the amount, produces this effect, and no more.

The Protocol contains nothing from which it can be inferred that the assignee could rightfully demand the payment of the money in case the consideration should fail which is stated on the face of the obligation.

With this view of the whole Protocol, and considering that the explanations which it contained were in accordance with the treaty, I did not deem it necessary to take any action upon the subject. Had it varied from the terms of the treaty as amended by the Senate, although it would even then have been a nullity in itself, yet duty might have required that I should make this fact known to the Mexican government. This not being the case, I treated it in the same manner I would have done had these explanations been made verbally by the commissioners to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and communicated in a despatch to the State Department.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1849.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIFLEMEN.

After the Mexicans had failed in their attack on Buena Vista, they made a determined effort to force their way to the road at a point nearer the plateau. They brought down from near the mountains opposite the hacienda, a fresh brigade of cavalry, covered by infantry in all its passages of ravines. With this they advanced to engage the Mississippi riflemen, the fragment of the 2d Indiana volunteers, and the 3d regiment of the same, who were still acting together, and who had near them one howitzer under Captain Sherman.—The position of these troops was some five hundred yards nearer the road than the point where Col. Davis's regiment was first engaged in the morning, but farther down the same ravine. As soon as this new brigade indicated, by the manner of its approach, its determination to charge our riflemen and infantry, they were rapidly formed to receive it. The Mississippi regiment, in line of battle, extending across the little plain upon which they now were—their right being near the ravine, their front toward the mountains; the Indiana troops were formed so that their left rested on the right of Col. Davis's regiment, their right upon the ravine higher up, their front being also towards the mountains but more to the north. In this way, an obtuse re-entering angle was presented towards the approaching cavalry. Sherman's howitzer being on the left. The enemy was formed in close column of squadrons, and came down the slope at an easy-hand gallop. His ranks were well closed, his troopers riding knee to knee, and dressing handsomely on their guides. All the flags and pennons were flying—some fifteen hundred of them—the men were in full uniform, and the horses elegantly caparisoned. Every lancer sat erect and kept his charger well in hand, and the whole brigade, preserving exactly its intervals, and direction of its march, moved forward with the ease and regularity of the best drilled troops on a field day. Had the commander of this beautiful brigade desired to win the applause of both armies, he could not have put it in better order, or led his men on with more of professional style. The *tout ensemble* of his column was most admirable. It had a sort of air about it—an easy nonchalant manner of going into the work—which could not but recall to one's mind his ideal pictures of the cavalry of the olden days. Those fine fellows were the chivalry of Mexico, and, with the exception of the President's personal guard—the regiment of Hussars—they were the most dashing troops the Republic ever sent to the field. Opposed to them, were our men on foot—a mere handfull in comparison, and having about them none of the 'pomp and circumstance,' the glitter, and gold, and feathers, and tassels, of their antagonists. They stood calmly and fearlessly still, with their pieces at a carry. But they, too, had an air; one that had mischief in it. Their ranks had been thinned out; some of their best men had fallen. There was even fathers standing there, whose sons had gone down by their sides—their pet boys, whom they had reared and brought forth to fight for their country. And there were sons, too, whose clothes had been baptised by their father's blood, not yet dry. Brothers, who had stood shoulder to shoulder in the morning, stood so no more: but while one lay stark and motionless upon the earth, the other was near by to avenge him.—There were neighbors, too, and friends, who had grown up together in school boy days. They were not yet separated.—The survivors stood there, while those who had borne all these tender relations to them were strown, dead or dying, on every hand. Yet all in sight they lay—the familiar forms and faces to whom they had been deeply attached, and whom they called by their first names from their infancy. It cannot be wondered, that these men stood firm.

It was a sublime, a terrible sight. The troops on both sides were so cool and determined, that all knew the struggle must be sanguinary and desperate in the extreme. Not a word was spoken; the din of the surrounding battle seemed for a moment hushed; the rumbling sound of the earth, as the brigade swept onward like a living thunderbolt, appeared to be the only audible manifestation of the approaching carnage. As the Mexicans came nearer, they evidently indulged the belief that they could draw the fire of our men before it could be very destructive; and that then while the pieces were empty, they could overwhelm the slight barrier before them, and finish their work with the lance. But finding, on the contrary, that not a piece was discharged, nor a man moving, the whole brigade began instinctively to diminish its gait. This was a fatal mistake; and on their side it seemed a very great pity it should have been made, it was so out of keeping with the skill indicated by their soldierly appearance and gallant bearing. Finally, instead of dashing forward in a most splendid charge, as they could have done, having the ground upon which to execute it, they had the madness to pull up to a walk, and at length to halt, in the very net-work of the two lines of fire. The instant they did so, the pieces came down on both faces of the angle as if swayed by the same hand. For a moment their muzzles moved slowly about, as each man felt for his aim; then they settled as steady and firm as brass or steel. Now, like the blast of a trumpet, the dreadful word was shouted—FIRE! The sheets of the flame converged on that beautiful brigade.

It was appalling! The whole head of the column was prostrated, and riderless horses, a multitude, and crimson with blood, scattered with it in every direction.

Before the Mexicans could recover from the effects of this blow, Sherman cut them up with grape and canister. Then came the rapid and deadly firing by file of our riflemen and infantry. No troops in the world could have faced it without the most awful sacrifice of life; and under it the whole brigade gave way, and fled towards the mountains, leaving the ground literally covered with its dead.

In this affair, had it not been for that unaccountable and suicidable pulling up to a halt, before a body of the best marksmen in the world, and distance only eighty yards—had this compact mass of cavalry in room of doing thus, dashed at speed to the angle that was before them, they would have lost many men no doubt; but it is difficult to conceive what could have saved the Mississippi and Indiana troops from destruction. And, had so large a force broken through our lines and at the same time gained the road between Buena Vista and La Angostura, the fortunes of the day would again be placed in a jeopardy too painful to contemplate.—*From Curtis's "Battle of Buena Vista."*

Raffling for a Woman.—A young man residing in the upper part of the city, who not long since desperately attacked with gold fever. The Sacramento and its precious sands were ever before her mind; but though handsome and of unblemished reputation, she was entirely without the means of accomplishing her wishes. Days passed and yet she seemed no nearer to procuring a passage to California than at first. Fortunately at last she became acquainted with a party of young men who were going out on board one of the vessels bound for San Francisco. They wished a raffle and at once agreed to raffle for her. The amount paid for chances was to be given to her, and the fortunate fellow who was to marry her, before leaving the city. If she did not fancy the person on whom the lot fell, then she was to pay her own passage out, and under the protection of the whole party was to cook and wash for them. The money was accordingly paid and the girl raffled for. There was one person whom she hoped would win, but the fates were against her choice. A lucky shoemaker won her. The girl would not marry him, but true to her promise, she wrote a farewell letter to her friends in Connecticut, then took passage with her comrade adventurers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A few days ago a steamboat stopped at a landing somewhere in Arkansas to wood. A customer on board the boat took his gun and stepped ashore, hoping that during the hour they were likely to stop, he might bag a few birds. After travelling a few rods, he came across a rough-looking fellow, and the following dialogue ensued:

'How are ye?'

'How are you, stranger?' replied the Arkansas man.

'Have you any game in these parts?'

'Oh, yes, plenty on 'em.'

'What sort of game?'

'Well, most any sort, but principally *Brag and Poker.*'

Very Polite.—A political paper, in giving the returns of an election disclaims all wish of doing so to wound the feelings of the defeated candidate.

More polite, still, were the compliments passed between O'Connell, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 'It may happen to be my duty, said O'Connell, to speak against your Lordship. I shall only mean it politically. I beg you will not consider it personal.' 'Not at all,' replied his Lordship; 'and it may be my duty to hang you, but I shall only do it politically. I beg you will not consider that personal.'

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices. Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large assortment of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linen cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch corded Lace, and muslin Capes and Collars of the latest and most fashionable style; white and colored silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpacas and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of woollen, English, German, and American Cloths and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.

JOHN R. HAWES.

Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the speediest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber Yard and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market may secure the same till sold at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.

Dec 15, 1848—14-tf

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Pope.

S. HOFFMAN.

Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Haesloop, deceased, at December term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.